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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,

PANJÁB AND UNITED PROVINCES CIRCLE,

For the year ending 31st March 1905.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

Tours—Summer tour.

1. The year 1904-05 was devoted to two tours: a summer tour of 176 days in the Panjāb Hills and a winter tour of 137 days in the United Provinces, the remaining 52 days being spent at headquarters. On the former tour I visited the Kāṅgṛā district, including the Kullū Sub-Division and those parts of Chambā State which I had not inspected on previous occasions to wit Lahul, Pāṅgi and Churāh. In Kāṅgṛā I was chiefly engaged in completing the list of ancient monuments for that district, which task, on account of the extent and physical features of the country as well as the great number of remains, requires considerable time and labour. The calamity which recently has befallen the district will necessitate a complete revision of the list, as regards the classification of the monuments. Accurate details as to the injury done by the earthquake to ancient buildings are not yet available, but it appears from all accounts that Kāṅgṛā town with its historical fort, Mandi with its numerous picturesque temples, Sultānpur and Bajaurā (in Kullū) have most severely suffered, whilst in Chambā State also much damage is said to have occurred. Of most of the monuments of archæological interest photos have been taken in the course of my tour. In Chambā a great number of Sanskrit inscriptions on stone were discovered, an account of which will be found in the second part of this report, p. 44.

Preservation.

2. As result of my tour in the Panjāb Hills I submitted a report on the preservation of monuments in the Kāṅgṛā district and in Chambā State, a résumé of which is given on p. 35. The proposed repairs to the Fort at Kalīnjar (Banda district) in Bundelkhand (*see* Progress Report 1903-04 pp. 31—33) were made at the cost of Rs. 549. My proposals regarding the preservation of ancient monuments in Kashmir (*see* Progress Report 1903-04 pp. 24—30) have led to the creation of an archæological and research department for the State. But no information has been received as to whether part of the programme has been carried out in the year under reference. In the United Provinces considerable attention has been paid to the Jugal Kishore and Rādhā Ballabh temples at Bindrāban and to the temple of Sītā Rāmjī at Soron (Etah district). An account of repairs done to these buildings will be found on p. 38.

3. Of the exploratory work done in the United Provinces in the cold season, the most important was the excavation of the Buddhist remains near Kasia (Gorakhpur district), for which the Local Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000. A preliminary note on the results of these excavations which were carried on, during the months of December, January and February, is given in the second part of this report, p. 39.

Cold weather tour.

Excavations at Kasia.

It is a matter of satisfaction to state that a communication has been received from the Government of the United Provinces intimating their wish that the excavations should be completed next season.

4. The other places visited in the United Provinces were Lucknow, Benares, Mathurā, Khukhundū and Rudarpur (Gorakhpur district), Dulhā (Basti district), Bhitari (Ghāzipur district) and Bilsar (Etah district). The object of my visit to the two last mentioned places was the inspection of the Gupta remains, on the preservation of which I was addressed by the Collectors of the respective districts. In Dulhā (map Doolha) I examined a building excavated by Mr. Duncan Rickets, Manager of the Dulhā Estate, at the request of the Royal Asiatic Society. The excavation proved to have yielded little of value, but my visit afforded me a welcome opportunity of viewing the famous Buddhist sites situated in the neighbourhood, such as the Piprāhvā *stùpa*, excavated by Mr. Peppé, and the two Aśoka pillars of Rummindei and Niglīva in Nepāl territory. It seemed to me that useful work is still to be done in those parts and that especially the monastery belonging to the Piprāhvā *stûpa* and an ancient site near Pipri would repay excavation.

Dulhā.

5. The sites of Khukhundū and Rudarpur I visited at the suggestion of the Collector of the Gorakhpur district. From the former I obtained some Vishnuitic sculptures for the Lucknow Museum (*see* list, p. 51). But the place has been much dug over for the sake of bricks for more than half a century. Rudarpur looks a more promising field for excavation. It is evidently the site of a fortified city, the walls being marked very distinctly. The place has yielded sculptural remains which are now collected round the Dūdh Nāth temple. I proposed to the Collector to have two of these sculptures sent to the Lucknow Museum. At the same time I requested that measures should be taken to prevent people from disturbing the site, which ought to be preserved for future exploration.

Khukhundū, Rudarpur.

6. I visited Benares twice in connection with the excavations which were being carried on under the supervision of Mr. F. O. Oertel, Executive Engineer on special duty. At the outset Rs. 500 had been sanctioned for the purpose, but an additional grant of Rs. 1,500 was made in order to enable Mr. Oertel to continue his interesting discoveries. These include a considerable number of Buddhist images and a great many inscriptions, for an account of which I may refer to the second part of this report, p. 46. The finds are so numerous

Excavations at Sārnāth.

that the Museum newly built at Sārnāth cannot hold them, and it will have to be considered how they can best be preserved. Probably the best course will be to remove the Brahmanical, Jaina and other sculptures which have no connection with Sārnāth either to Benares or to Lucknow and to reserve the sculpture hall at Sārnāth exclusively for Buddhist antiquities found on the spot.

Mathurā Museum.

7. The last days of March I spent at Mathurā (Muttra) in cataloguing the collection of sculptures in the Municipal Museum. Being addressed by the Collector Mr. H. C. Ferard, C. I. E., on the subject I was glad, at his suggestion, to undertake a work, the desirability of which has been repeatedly urged by competent archæologists. The Mathurā Museum, though not built for its present purpose suits well the requirement of a local museum meant to contain a limited number of exhibits. In the back rooms the light could be improved considerably by means of a sky-light and by replacing the two wooden doors by open stone screens. These alterations could be carried out at inconsiderable cost. The sculptures themselves which were mostly collected by Mr. F. S. Growse, I. C. S., have all been found locally. Unfortunately no proper record has ever been kept of their exact find-place. Most of them are believed to come from the Kaṅkālī Tila, which has also yielded nearly all the Mathurā sculptures now at Lucknow. It is to be hoped that in future local officials will register any new acquisitions which may be made for the Mathurā Museum together with the find-place and other circumstances of the find. While cataloguing the sculptures I had to rearrange the whole collection, as most of the exhibits were badly placed and could neither be properly examined nor photographed. At the same time I had photos taken of most of the sculptures, a selection of which is intended to be published in the proposed catalogue.

Lucknow Museum.

8. Since my appointment as Honorary Curator of the archæological section of the Lucknow Museum, I have had occasion to devote some more attention to that institution. In my Progress Report for the year 1903-04, p. 33, a note* will be found, in which I set forth two points: the desirability of an illustrated catalogue for the sculptures, and the insufficiency of the present locality, both as regards space and light. In letter No. $\frac{2529}{1-436-1904}$, dated the 16th September 1904, I was informed by the Under-Secretary to Government United Provinces that arrangements were being made for extending the Museum. It is however, to be apprehended that an extension will not lead to very satisfactory results. The ground-floor of the present Museum building, in which the archæological collections are stored, is wholly unsuited to its present designation. What is required for the proper exhibition of the sculptures is a hall with plenty of wall space

*I take the opportunity of correcting a misstatement made in the note under reference where "S'rāvāsti" is to be read instead of "Vais'āli". The site in question is that of Set-Mahet.

and lighted from above. In the present Museum building, the walls are broken up into a series of archways, through which the light is admitted. The only satisfactory solution, in my opinion, is to build a separate structure for the archæological collection.

Establishment.

9. In the course of the year some changes occurred in my establishment. Babu Bhura Mall joined my office on the 16th November, as second draftsman on a pay of Rs. 40, his transfer from the office of the Archæological Surveyor United Provinces having been arranged for. Up to that date a temporary draftsman had been employed. As Bhura Mall knows photography and was formerly employed in copying tile-mosaics, his services are expected to be of special use in this office. My clerk Bal Kishen having died in the Gorakhpur hospital on the 2nd December owing to injuries received at a Railway accident at Tahsīl Deoria, I appointed from the 19th December Babu Gursaran Das Mehta, hitherto employed in the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts B. N. W. and T. S. Railways, Gorakhpur, on a pay of Rs. 45. I have great pleasure in testifying to the good work done in the course of the year by my Assistant Paṇḍit Hīrānanda, M. A., and by the other members of my staff. The Paṇḍit has made himself specially useful in the course of our tour in the Kāṅgṛā district where he inspected a number of places independently and succeeded in securing some valuable antiquities for the Lahore Museum (see below p. 49).

Draftsman's work and Photography.

10. A list of the drawings made by my two draftsmen will be found attached to this report p. 32. From this list it will be seen that 32 more copies of the tile-mosaics found on the Lahore Fort have been completed in the course of this year. The colouring of these drawings fall almost exclusively to the task of my Head draftsman Ghulām Muhammad. A word of special praise is due to my photographer Ghulām Nabī who, besides taking a considerable number of photographs (see list on p. 24), has made himself useful in making drawings, copying inscriptions and in various other ways.

Tour Programme 1905-06.

11. As for the programme for the year 1905-06, I wish to make the following proposals. During the summer my full attention will be required for the preparation of the volume on the Chambā inscriptions sanctioned in letter No. 1066 G, dated the 20th March 1905, from the Secretary to Government, Punjāb, P.W.D., B. and R. Branch to the Director-General of Archæology. Two months of the cold season will have to be devoted to completing the Kasia excavation, provided my proposals are finally accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and one to continuing the explorations at Sārnāth. Another month will be needed in order to finish the work connected with the proposed catalogue for the Mathurā Museum. The remaining time would be well spent on preparing a classified list of ancient monuments for the Rāwalpindi district, which in past years has proved one of the richest in antiquarian remains in the Panjāb.

J. PH. VOGEL,
SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Panjāb and United Provinces.

2.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1904-05.

	Actual expense.			Budget grant.		
Salaries of Gazetted Staff.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent, including compensation allowance ...	4,821	15	0	4,830	0	0
Salaries of Establishment.						
Pandit	1,800	0	0			
Clerk	560	7	8			
Draftsman	1,031	14	3			
Photographer	600	0	0			
Servants	276	14	11			
Total Salaries ...	4,269	4	10	4,560	0	0
Allowances.						
Travelling allowances	2,736	8	9	2,300	0	0
Contingencies.						
Tour charges	462	10	9			
Purchase and repairs of furniture	98	12	3			
Do. and repairs of tent	59	6	6			
Do. of books	99	9	0			
Do. of maps	84	8	0			
Do. of stationery	20	14	6			
Carriage of stationery	7	2	0			
Hot and cold weather charges	54	15	9			
Service telegrams	31	8	0			
Official postage	140	4	0			
Rent, rates and taxes	615	0	0			
Photography	130	5	0			
Purchase of instruments	12	0	0			
Miscellaneous	300	9	0			
Total Contingencies ...	2,117	8	9	1,700	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,945	5	4	13,390	0	0

*3.—Inscriptions**

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		TAHSÍL
1. Núrpur ...	Stone slab, nearly 20″ × 7″ on the door of Rainion kā Ṭhākurdvārā.	Four lines of 18″, and fifth of 4½″ (has two gaps).
2. Do. ...	Copper plate 10″ × 7½″, in possession of Sukhá Purohita of the Rája of Núrpur.	Nine lines 7½″ in length, two written on left margin are 5⅓″ long.
3. Do. ...	Copper plate 11⅓″ × 7″, with Sukhá Purohita of the Rája of Núrpur.	Thirteen lines, lines 4—12 are 6″ and 13th 2″ long; third has only '*sahi*' and first two merely benedictory.
4. Do. ...	Copper plate 10″ × 7″, with Sukhá Purohita of the Rája of Núrpur.	Thirteen lines, 1st salutation to Ganes'a, 2nd consists of the word '*sahi*,' lines 3—12 are 6½″ and 13 is 2½″ long.
5. Do. ...	Stone pedestal of an image of Devi in a small temple to the east of Ṭhákurdvárá.	Three lines, first 11″, 2nd 3½″ and 3rd is 4½″ long.
6. Ráje ká Taláo, about 5 miles from Núrpur.	Stone slab 15″ × 10″ inside a well on the road.	Five lines, 14″ in length ...
7. Javáli ...	Stone slab 17″ × 17″ on the eastern wall of the Naun.	Thirteen (?) lines, 14″ long ...
8. Fatehpur ...	Stone slab 16½″ × 8″ ...	Four lines, 16″ long ...
9. Kotla ...	Stone slab 2′ 9″ × 1′ 3″ placed near the Tháná.	Ten lines, first 7″ and last 3″, others 15″ long.
10. Road from Gangath to Andaurá, 12 miles from Núrpur.	Stone slab 9″ × 7″ on the inner side of the well, Cangrare dá Khúh.	Four lines, 8″ long ...
		TAHSÍL
11. Haripur ...	Copper plate 10″ × 6″, with Badri Aosti.	Sixteen lines, 8″ long ...
12. Do. ...	Stone slab 20″ × 20″ on the tank near the fort.	Sixteen lines, 16″ long ...
13. Do. ...	Stone slab 20½″ × 13⅜″ in the temple of Rámacandra.	Fourteen lines, 17″ long ...
14. Do. ...	Stone slab 2′ × 1′ 8″ on the tank.	Eighteen (?) lines, 21″ long; (thirteen lines are completly effaced).

* Inscriptions have been left *in Situ* if the contrary is not stated.

copied in 1904-05.

Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Remarks.
NÚRPUR.		
Sanskrit-Devanágarí ...	Vírasiṁha of Núrpur, Saṁvat 1870 (1813 A.D.)	Records construction of a temple of S'iva.
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	Balabhadra-Varman of Chambá, Śástra Saṁvat 74 Vaiśákha 13.	Grant of land.
Bhásá-Nágarí ...	Ráṇá Amar Singh (of Udaypur), Saṁvat 1669 (1612 A.D.)	Grant of land and appointment of a Purohita (Vyása). It has the mark of a spear the characteristic emblem of the Ránás of Udaypur (Rájputána).
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	Maháráṇá (?), Sambat 1662 (1605 A.D.) Mágha vadi. 14.	.....
Sanskrit-Devanágarí ...	Śrípunjáji (?), Saṁvat 1667 (1610 A.D.) Vaisákha śu.di 5.	Record of Punjáji's causing the image to be made.
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	.....	.....
Sanskrit-Nágarí ...	.....	Almost effaced.
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	.....	The stone was found on the inner side of a Kachá well near the Ṭhákurdvárá, and is now placed in the Lahore Museum.
Persian ...	A. H. 1161 (1783 A. D.) ...	.....
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	.....	.....
DEHRA'.		
Bhásá and Sanskrit, Ṭáṅkarí and Nágarí.	Dharmacandra of Guler, Saṁvat 1535 (1478 A.D.)	Grant of land.
Sanskrit-Nágarí ...	Rúpacandra (Rúpcand) of Guler, Saṁvat 1718 (1661 A.D.) Mágh śu.di. 10, Guru	Records construction of the tank by Kalyáṇa Devi, the mother of Vikrama Siṁha.
Ditto ...	Vikramasiṁha of Guler, Saṁvat 1745 (1688 A.D.) Vaiśakha 15.	Records construction of two temples by S'yáma Devi, queen consort of Vikrama Siṁha.
Ditto ...	.....	The first four lines containing an invocation of Ganeśa and Náráyaṇa are legible.

3.—*Inscriptions copied in*

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
15. Harípur ...	Stone slab 1′ × 18½″, on the northern wall of the temple Dhúdu Mahádeva.	Ten lines 13¼″ long ...
16. Kuál, near Haripur.	Stone slab 2′ × 1′ 3½″ on the southern wall of a gate.	Seventeen lines 20″ long ...
18. Biláspur, 3 mils from Harípur.	Stone slab 16″ × 14″ on the outer wall of the temple of Bilásadeví.	Twelve lines, 14½″ long, the last line is 7½″.
19. Do. ...	Stone slab 15½″ × 13½″ on the outer wall of the temple of Bilásadeví.	Eleven lines 13″ long ...
20. Jválámukhí ...	Copper-plate 10″ × 8″ with Miśra Brij Lal.	Seventeen lines, twelve of which are 9″, one on the left margin is 5½″ and four on the upper margin 7½″ long.
21. Do. ...	Copper-plate 10″ × 8″ with Miśra Brij Lal.	Nineteen lines, of which fourteen are 9½″, three on the upper margin are 8″ and one on the left is 6″ long.
		TAHSÍL
22. Káṅgṛá	Stone slab 28″ × 18″ in the temple of Vajreśvarí.	Twenty-four lines 26½″ in length.
23. Do. ...	Stone slab 28″ × 7″ on the threshold of Bhadrakálí's temple.	Four lines, first two 24″, 3rd 25″ and 4th 8″ in length.
24. Do. ...	Stone slab 28″ × 18½″ lying in the temple of Ambikádeví.	Three lines 25″ long (fragment.)
25. Do. ...	Stone slab 24″ × 17″ on tomb of Rahmat Alí Sháh.	Three lines 22″ long.
26. Do. ...	Pedestal of a Jaina image in the fort.	Three lines on the right and left side.
27. Do. ...	Stone slab 15″ × 10″ in Raunedá Khúh.	Nine lines 13″ long.
28. Do. ...	Stone slab 24″ × 5½″.	Six lines 13″ long.
29. Bhágsu at about a mile from the Kotwalí Bázár (S'maśána.)	Rock, inscribed surface 46″ × 10″	Three lines, first and second are 32″ and third is 43″ long.
		TAHSÍL
30. Álampur ...	Stone 17″ × 8″ in the temple of Nirguṇeśvara.	Three lines 15″ long ...

1904-05—(Continued.)

Language and Script.	Ruler's name and date.	Remarks.
Sanskrit-Nágarí ...	Saṁvat 1769 (1712 A.D.) Caitra śukla.	Records construction of the S'vá-laya by a monk of the Giri sect. Greater portion of it is obliterated.
Do. ...	Dilipa Siṁha of Guler, Saṁvat 1854 (1797 A.D.)	Records construction of stairs. Its first seven lines are damaged at the middle.
Do. ...	Dilipa Siṁha of Guler, Saṁvat 1756 (1699 A.D.) Caitra 15, Thursday.	Records consecrations of an image of Mahiṣamardiní.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Records construction of a Naun or pond by Bilásadevi.
Sanskrit and Bhásá; Ṭáṅkarí	Balabhadra Deva of Chambá, Saṁvat 1686 (1629 A.D.) Kártika 15.	Grant of land.
Do. ...	Saṁvat 1676 (1619 A.D.) Mágha śukla 7.	Ditto.
KÁṄGṚÁ.		
Sanskrit; Nágarí and S'áradá.	Saṁsáracandra and Muḥammad Sháh (1440 A.D.)	It is partly damaged. *Cf.* Bühler Ep. Ind., vol. I., p. 190.
Sanskrit-Devanágarí ...	.....	.....
Persian ...	.....	Now in Lahore Museum.
Persian ...	A. H. 1121 (1743 A.D.)	.....
Sanskrit-Nágarí ...	Saṁsáracandra, Saṁvat 1412 (?) Mágha śudi 3.	Much damaged, records construction of the image.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	Much damaged.
.....	.....	.....
PÁLAMPUR.		
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	Saṁvat 1786 (or 1864 ?)	.....

3.—Inscriptions copied in

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		TAHSÍL
31. Suliáná ...	Copper plate $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$ with Trimbak Brahman.	Twelve lines, lines 1—3 and 9—12 are $4\frac{1}{2}''$, 6—8 are 3", fourth line is $3\frac{1}{2}''$ and 5th 4".
32. Punár ...	Copper plate $7'' \times 3''$ with Baradu Brahman.	Eighteen lines, ten on one side and eight on the other. Except the 1st which is about 1" long, all lines are 3" in length.
33. Charyár in Lambā Gáun Jágír.	Copper plate $8'' \times 6''$ with Kirath Rájpút.	Twenty-six lines, 21 on one side and 5 on the other, they are about 6" long; 1st is only 1" in length.
34. Dádh ...	Rock inscr. surface $7'\ 9'' \times 2'\ 1''$ lying in a field.	Two lines, 7' 8" in length ...
		TAHSÍL
35. Jíhn 5 miles from Sujánpur.	Stone slab $16\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8''$ on the tank.	Three lines, 14" long ...
36. Sujánpur ...	Stone slab $17'' \times 4''$ on the tank	Two lines, 1st 17" and 2nd 7" long.
37. Kotlehar ...	Copper plate $12'' \times 8''$ with the Rájá.	Eleven lines, $8\frac{1}{2}''$ long ...
		MAN
38. Bákhli about 12 miles S. E. from Mandi.	Copper plate $15'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$ in the wall of the temple.	Four lines, 1 and 2 are 14" 3, and 4 are $12\frac{1}{2}''$ and 3" respectively.
39. Do. ...	Copper plate $13'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ in the wall of the temple.	Four lines of 12", one on the right margin is $2\frac{1}{2}''$.
40. Paredi-Mandi ...	Copper plate $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5''$ in possession of Jogi.	Fourteen lines, seven lines on the margins are about $1\frac{3}{4}''$; others from 3" to 6" in length.
41. Mandi ...	Pedestal of a silver image of Mádhava Rái, placed in the temple of the same name.	One line running round the pedestal about 4" in diameter.
42. Do. ...	Pedestal of a silver statuette of Laksmí in the temple of Mádhava Rái.	One line running round the pedestal.
43. Do. ...	Pedestal of a brass statuette said to represent S'iva.	Nine lines, 1, 2, 3 are 11" and 4, 5, 6, 7, 13" and 8, 9 are 14".

1904-05—(Continued).

Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	REMARKS.
PALAMPUR.		
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkari ...	R. Saṁsár Cand of Sujánpur, Saṁvat 1839 (A.D. 1782).	Grant of land.
Ditto ...	Ghamaṇd Cand, Saṁvat 1810 (A.D. 1753).	Ditto.
Ditto ... Second and Third lines in Sanskrit and Nágri.	Saṁsár Cand of Sujánpur, Saṁvat 1874 (A.D. 1790).	.....
Prákrit, Bráhmí and Kharoṣṭhí.	.....	*Cf.* Ep. Ind. Vol. VII, p. 116.
HAMÍRPUR.		
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkari ...	Tegh Cand of Sujánpur, Saṁvat 1832 (A.D. 1775)	Records construction of the pond.
Ditto ...	Ráṇi Jamuál, wife of Saṁsár Cand, Saṁvat 1841 (A.D. 1784).	Ditto.
Sanskrit, Nepáli, Devanágarí.	Rájá Shamsher Jang of Nepál, Saṁvat 1869 (A.D. 1812).	Grant of a fort on Solá Singhí Range, and some *parganas* etc. to the Rájá of Kotlehar for services rendered.
DÍ.		
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkari ...	Shamsher Sen, S'ri Saṁvat 24 pauṣa pra. 1.	Record of a gift of gold and silver ornaments to the goddess in the temple.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Shamsher Sen, S'ri Saṁvat 18, S'rávaṇa pra. 17.	Grant of corn.
Sanskrit-Devanágarí ...	Súraj Sen, Saṁvat 1705 (A.D. 1648).	Records construction of the image by order of Súraj Sen.
Ditto ...	Súraj Sen ...	Ditto.
Sanskrit-Ṭáṅkarí ...	.....	A *stotra* of S'iva. It appears to have been engraved afterwards as the description does not tally with the image.

3.—*Inscriptions copied in*

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		MAṆḌI—
44. Maṇḍi ...	Copper plate 16½″ × 8″, in possession of Lachman Jamádár.	Twenty-six lines of 7″ ...
45. Do. ...	Copper plate 14″ × 7½″ placed in the *Bhaṇḍār* of the State. It belonged to Dhárí Wazír.	Twenty-nine lines of 6″. ...
46. Puráṇí or Párlí Maṇḍi.	Stone tablet 23″ × 12″, in the temple of Triloka Nátha.	Sixteen lines of 2′ 1½″ ...
47. Maṇḍi, right bank of the Suketi.	Sepulchral slabs, (Barselás) ...	.....
(*a*). Do. ...	Ditto ...	Six lines ...
(*b*). Do. ...	Ditto ...	Eight lines ...
(*c*). Do. ...	Ditto ...	Seven lines ...
(*d*). Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
(*e*). Do. ...	Ditto ...	Thirteen lines ...
(*f*). Do. ...	Ditto ...	Six lines ...
(*g*). Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
(*h*). Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
48. Suket (Baner) ...	Stone slab 4′ × 1′ 8″ of the wall of Súraj Kuṇḍ temple.	Seventeen lines 19″ long ...
		LAH
49. Lahore, Kurí Bágh	Stone 2′ × 1½″ on the tomb of Gen. Allard's daughter, named Marie Charlotte.	5 lines, 1 is 4″, 2 is 12″, 3 is 1½″, 4 and 5 are 1′ 10″ in length.
		KULLÚ SUB-
50. Chahní, 2 miles above Banjár (Inner Saráj).	Stone slab in wall of Murlídhar temple.	Three lines of 26, 25 and 23″...
51. Do. ...	Stone slab in same building ...	Three lines, two of 11″ and the third of 7½″.
52. Do. ...	Ditto ...	Two lines of 19 and 9½″ ...

1904-05—(Continued).

Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Remarks.
(Concluded).		
Vernacular-Nágarí ...	Jálam Sen, Saṁvat 1884 (A.D. 1827).	Grant of land.
Ditto ...	Jálam Sen, Saṁvat 1892 (A.D. 1835)	Grant of land.
Sanskrit-Śáradá ...	Kali 4622, Śaka 1242 ...	.....
.....	.....	.....
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	Rájá Iṣarí Sen, Śrí Saṁvat 26.	*Cf.* Cunningham, A. S. R. Vol. XIV p. 123.
Ditto ...	Shamsher Sen, Śrí Saṁvat 57.	*Cf.* Cunningham, A. S. R. Vol. XIV, p. 124.
Ditto ...	Siddh Sen, Śri Saṁvat 3	*Cf.* Ibidem, p. 124.
Ditto ...	Súrmá Sen, Śrí Saṁvat 3	*Cf.* Ibidem.
Ditto ...	Jálam Sen, Śrí Saṁvat 14	Ditto.
.....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
.....	Súraj Sen, Śri Saṁvat 40, Phalguṇa pra. 15 Śukla Pancamí.	Ditto, p. 123.
Ditto ...	Śyám Sen, Śri 12 (?) ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ráṇí Pancamon, queen consort of R. Gharúr Chand, Saṁvat 1782.	Records construction of the Kuṇḍa and temple.
ORE.		
French-Persian ...	A.D. 1827 ...	Records building of the grave.
DIVISION.		
Sanskrit and Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí	Reign of Bidhí Singh, Śrí Saṁvat 50, Vikrama 1731.	.....
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkari ...	Śrí Saṁvat 68, Vikrama 1749.	.....
Ditto ...	Vikrama 1837 ...	.....

3.—Inscriptions copied in

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		KULLÚ SUB-DIVI
53. Hát near Bajaura ...	Śiva temple, jambs of doorway	Some thirty-five very short lines.
54. Do. ...	Image of Visnu ...	One line, partly destroyed, 1′ long as far as traceable.
55. Shamshi ...	Barsela ...	Four (?) lines of c. 5″ ...
56. Sultánpur ...	Rock on Bajaura road near Dák Bungalow.	Inscribed surface 2½′ × 2′. ...
57. Ditto ...	Rock on road leading to the Bhubhu pass.	Inscribed surface 1′ 5″ × 1′ 2″, six lines.
58. Nagar ...	Stone, known as Jagatípat in Nagar Castle.	Inscribed surface, 16″ × 3½″ ...
59. Do. ...	Two Barselas. (Sepulchral slabs).	Inscribed surface 8 × 6″ and 16 × 8″.
60. Haripur ...	Temple of Mádho Rái ...	Two lines ...
61. Jagatsukh ...	Do. Sandhyá Devi ...	Four lines of 16″ ...
62. Dhungri near Manáli.	Do. Hirmá Devi, (wooden tablet).	Seven lines of 7″ ...
63. Basisht ...	Spring enclosure ...	One line of 3′ ...
64. Jalugram (Kothi Chung) in Párbati Valley.	Copper plate in possession of Chandanu Khatri.	Seventeen lines of 6½″ and one in r. margin.
65. Tháná, near Nagar	Copper plate in possession of the Murlidhar temple.	Twenty-one lines, of 5½″ and one in proper r. margin.
		MANDI
66. Salánu, 1½ mile N. W. of Manglaur on left bank of Tirthan.	Rock ...	Three irregular lines of c. 28″
		CHAMBA
67. Udaypur (Lahul) ...	Brass image of Mirkula Devi	Five lines of 9″ ...

1904-05—(Continued).

Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Remarks.
SION—(Concld.)		
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	Śástra 49, reign of Śyámasena of Maṇḍi.	Records grant of land to the temple.
Sanskrit-Ṭáṅkarí ...	No date ...	Legend: Śrí Para[mabha]ṭ[ṭ]áraka-pa...
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	.....	Very indistinct.
Bhásá (?)-Ṭáṅkarí ...	.....	Mostly illegible.
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	Saṁvat 1927 (A.D. 1870)...	Modern.
.....	.....	Mostly illegible.
Ditto ...	.....	Lettering very indistinct.
Ditto ...	.....	.....
Ditto ...	Śástra 4 (?); reign of Urdhan Pál.	*Cf.* Harcourt, *Kullū, Lahoul and Spiti*, London 1871, Appendix.
Ditto ...	Śástra 29 (A. D. 1553), reign of Bahádur Singh.	.....
Telugu ...	No date.	*Cf.* Harcourt, *Ibidem.* There are a few more brief inscriptions in the sacred spring of Vasishṭha.
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	No date; reign of Ráj Singh (C. A.D. 1700)	.....
Ditto ...	Śastra Saṁvat 56 (A. D. 1780), reign of Prítam Singh.	.....
STATE.		
Sanskrit-Gupta ..	.....	An impression of this inscription was sent to Dr. J. F. Fleet.
STATE.		
Sanskrit and Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí.	None ...	.....

3.—Inscriptions copied in

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		CHAMBA'
68. Phindru, between Sách and Kilár.	Rock ...	Seven irregular lines of 20" ...
69. Sách ...	State Koṭhí ...	.....
70. Devi rí Koṭhí ...	Image of Náráyaṇa ...	Two lines 7¾ and 5" long ...
71. Do. ...	Slab over image ...	Four lines of 7" ...
72. Do. ...	Slab 18½ × 10½", placed to the left of the image.	Twenty-five lines (partly injured) of 16"
73. Do. ...	Temple of Chámuṇḍá (two wooden boards at the temple entrance.)	Four lines of c. 18" each ...
74. Sai (Churáh) ...	Fountain slab ...	Four lines of 38" ...
75. Naghai (Churáh) 2 miles south of Sai.	Ditto ...	Two lines of 4', 6" and 10" ...
76. Bhakuṇḍ (Tisá pargana).	Ditto ...	Three lines of 4', 4' 4" and 1' 6"
77. Múl-kihár (Kihár parganá) 3 miles N. W. of Diyuhr.	Ditto ...	Inscribed surface 2' × 1½" Twenty-six lines, partly injured.
78. Deol (Treḥṭá) ...	State Koṭhí (slab over entrance).	Nine and seven lines on the two sides.
79. Gosan ¾ mile N. E. of Brahmaur.	Rock ...	Four lines of 32, 19, 10 and 8"
80. Harsar ...	Brass image of Śiva ...	Two lines 12" long ...
81. Jol (Sáho) ...	Copper plate 10 × 7¼" ...	Eighteen lines ...
82. Mangarol ...	Ditto 12½ × 10" ...	Twenty lines ...
83. Kamaṭha ...	Ditto 16 × 8" ...	Fifteen lines ...
84. Bhaisá (Lihl) ...	Ditto 7½ × 6" ...	Twelve lines ...
85. Máṇḍú (Punjala) ...	Ditto 9⅞ × 7½" ...	Seventeen lines ...
86. Mindhal (Pángi) ...	Ditto 9 × 7½" ...	Seventeen lines ...

1904-05—(Continued).

Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Remarks.
STATE—(Continued).		
Bhásá Ṭáṅkarí ...	Śástra saṁvat 12; reign of Prithvi Singh.	.....
Ditto ...	Reign of Ugar Singh ...	.....
Sanskrit-Śáradá ...	None. Reign of Rájánaka Nágapála.	.....
Ditto ...	The 2nd year of Raṇapála.	.....
Ditto ...	Date lost; reign of Lalitavarman of Chambá.	The slab is now preserved in Chambá town.
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	Śástra saṁvat 30, *i. e.* A.D. 1754; reign of Umed Singh.	.....
Sanskrit-Śáradá ...	Śástra saṁvat 1 (Kaliyuga 4270).	.....
Ditto ...	The 30th year of Trailokyadeva.	.....
Ditto ...	Śástra saṁvat 4; reign of Trailokyadeva.	The slab is now preserved in Chambá Town.
Ditto ...	.....	.....
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	Reign of Uday Singh (?)	.....
Tibetan ...	.....	Mystic formulas.
Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí ...	Saṁvat 58, A.D. 1682.	.....
Sanskrit and Bhásá-Ṭáṅkarí.	Śástrá 67, Vikrama 1648, Aśvina śu.ti. 12.	Grant of land by Rájá Balabhadra.
Ditto ...	Śástrá 89 Vikrama 1600, Jyeṣ'ha śu. 10.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	None ..	Grant of land by Rájá Gaṇeśavarman.
Ditto ...	Śástra 73, Śaka 1318 ...	Ditto Bhoṭavarman.
Ditto ...	„ „ Vikrama 1692	Ditto Balabhadra.
Ditto ...	Vikrama 1698, Śástra 17...	Ditto Prithvi Singh.

3.—*Inscriptions copied in*

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		CHAMBA
87. Guhhyai ...	Copper plate, $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$" ...	Ten lines ...
88. Sya ...	,, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6$" ...	Ten lines ...
89. Tárágarh ...	Stone tablet let in wall of tower.	Seven lines of 10" ...
		MISCEL
90. Núrpur (Káṅgrá District).	Grave of Aghá Ján (*alias* John Harlan).	Ten lines, ll. 4-10 of c. 8" ...
91. *Benáres ...	Stone tablet, 27 × 15" ...	Seven lines of $24\frac{1}{2}$" and eighth line of $9\frac{7}{8}$"
92. Ditto ...	Ditto 6′ $8\frac{1}{2}$" × 2′ ...	Twenty-nine lines of 6′ 8" ...
93. Sárnáth (?) ...	Buddha image, ht. 31" ...	One line of $9\frac{1}{2}$" (partly missing).
94. Bihár (?) ...	Image of Avalokiteśvara, ht. $19\frac{3}{4}$"	One line of $10\frac{5}{8}$" (round halo) ...
95. Ditto ...	Ditto Śákyamuni, ht. 30"	One line of 3" ...
96. Nálandá ...	Relief repr. Śiva and the seven Mothers, ht. 10".	One line of $12\frac{1}{4}$" ...
97. Bihár (?) ...	Votive chaitya, ht. $10\frac{5}{8}$" ...	Four lines of c. $\frac{7}{8}$" ...
98. Bodhgayá (?) ...	Basalt pedestal of standing Bodhisattva, ht. $8\frac{1}{4}$" ...	Dedicatory inscription of 3" and four names of 2 to 4 *aksaras*.
99. Sárnáth ...	Sandstone pedestal of Buddha image, ht. 18".	Two lines of $27\frac{1}{2}$" and third line of $4\frac{1}{4}$", fourth and fifth lines of 13".
100. Ditto (?) ...	Sand stone pedestal of a Buddhist image, ht. 15".	Two lines of $9\frac{1}{2}$" and third line of $\frac{3}{4}$".
101. Ditto (?) ...	Ditto, ht. $11\frac{3}{4}$" ...	Two lines of 13" and $11\frac{1}{4}$" ...
102. Unknown ...	Halo of Buddha image, fragment.	One line of $3\frac{3}{8}$" ...
103. Ditto ...	Relief repr. "Visit to writing school", fragment, ht. 6".	One line ...
104. Ditto ...	Pedestal of Bodhisattva image, ht. $6\frac{1}{8}$".	One line of two *aksaras* ...
105. Shahr-i-nápursán (Hashtnagar).	Pedestal of Buddha image; so called Chársada pedestal, fragment, ht. $6\frac{3}{4}$".	Two lines of $14\frac{3}{8}$" and $2\frac{1}{4}$" resp.

*The inscribed objects No. 91—101 preserved at Queen's College up to December 1903, are now de
Survey for 1903-04.

1904-05—(Continued).

Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Remarks.
STATE—(Continued).		
Sanskrit and Bhásá-Ṭánkarí	Śástra 93 ...	Grant of land by Rájá Balabhadra.
Sanskrit „ ...	„ 27 ...	This plate supposed to record a grant of land by Rájá Vidagdha Varman, is evidently a forgery.
Bhásá-Ṭánkarí ...	Reign of Ráj Singh ...	.....
LANEOUS.		
Persian ...	.....	Over the Persian epitaph is a cross with the letters I. H. S.
Sanskrit ...	.....	Records foundation of temple dedicated to Bhaváni at Benáres.
Sanskrit ...	Saṁvat 1383, Śaka 1248	.....
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	5th (?) Century ...	Dedication.
Ditto ...	8th (?) Century ...	Buddhist creed.
Ditto ...	9th (?) Century ...	Buddhist creed and dedication.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	*Cf.* Cunningham, A. S. R., vol. I. pl. XIII, 2.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	*Cf.* Cunningham Mahábodhi, pl. XXVIII.
Ditto ...	Saṁvat 1083, Pauṣa 11; reign of Mahípála of Gauḍa.	*Cf.* Hultsch Ind. Ant., vol. XIV, (1885), p. 139.
Ditto ...	12th (?) Century ...	Buddhist creed and dedication.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Buddhist creed.
Prákrit-Kharoṣṭhí ...	1st (?) Century ...	Dedication.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	*Cf* Boyer, B. E. F. E. O., vol. IV., p. 585.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	*Cf.* Burgess, J. I. A. I., vol. VIII, No. 62, pl. XIII, 4.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	*Cf.* Bühler, Ind. Ant. vol. XXV, p. 311.

posited in the Lucknow Museum. They are intended to be edited in the Annual Report of the Archæological

3.—Inscriptions copied in

Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
		DE
106. Loriyán Tangai (Svát).	Pedestal of Buddha image ...	Two lines of $15\frac{3}{4}$ and $8\frac{5}{8}$″ resp.
107. Svát (?) ...	Relief repr. Buddha and two Bodhisattvas (ht. $8\frac{1}{2}$″).	One line of $6\frac{7}{8}$″ ...
108. Ditto ...	Bodhisattva image ...	One line of 7″ ...
109. Ditto ...	Buddha image ...	Two lines of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{7}{8}$″ resp.
110. Unknown ...	Slab with figure of an elephant in possession of dealer at Ráwal Pindi.	One line of $2\frac{3}{8}$″ ...
111. Kasia (Gorakhpur district U. P.)	Stone slab, now in Lucknow Museum.	Twenty-three lines of $33\frac{1}{2}$″ (partly destroyed)
112. Ditto ...	Colossal image of the dying Buddha.	Two lines $14\frac{1}{8}$″ and 13″ resp. ...
113. Ditto ...	Image of Buddha (pseudo Máthá Kunvar.	Two lines mostly effaced ...
114. Ditto ...	Fragment of image originating from Rudarpur.	One line of 10″ (partly destroyed).
115. Sárnáth (Benares district).	Aśoka pillar ...	Ten lines of $23\frac{5}{8}$″ and of $7\frac{1}{8}$″ ...
116. Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One line of $33\frac{7}{8}$″ ...
117. Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One line of $20\frac{1}{8}$″ ...
118. Ditto ...	Fragment of slab ...	Two lines of $5\frac{1}{8}$″ and $4\frac{3}{4}$,″ incomplete.
119. Ditto ...	Octagonal umbrella post (three sides inscribed.)	Nine lines of c. $12\frac{1}{2}$ and one of $3\frac{1}{2}$.″
120. Ditto ...	Colossal Bodhisattva image; pedestal, r. side.	Two lines of $9\frac{1}{2}$.″
121. Ditto ...	Colossal Bodhisattva imago; pedestal, l. side.	Two lines of $7\frac{7}{8}$″ and 9″ resp. ...
122. Ditto ...	Ibidem; back. ...	Three lines of $13\frac{3}{4}$. ...

1904-05—(Continued).

Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	Remarks.
LE		
Prákrit-Kharoṣṭhí ...	Sam. 318, Proṭhavada di, 27.	*Cf.* Senart, J. A. Série 9, vol. XIII, p. 526.
Ditto ...	.....	For impressions of inscriptions No. 106—109 which are preserved in the Calcutta Museum. I am indebted to Dr. Th. Bloch. They are intended to be edited in the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1903-04.
Ditto ...	.....	
Ditto ...	.....	
Ditto ...	.....	An impression was sent to me by the Curator, Central Museum, Lahore.
Sanskrit ...	.....	*Cf.* Carlleyle, A. S. R., vol. XVIII, p. 56 ; vol. XXII, p. 16; Vincent Smith, The remains near Kasia.
Sanskrit-Gupta ..	.....	*Cf.* Carlleyle, A. S. R., vol. XVIII, p. 60 ; vol. XXII, p. 19; Vincent Smith. The remains near Kasia and Fleet, Corpus Inscer. Ind. vol. III, p. 272 (with facsimile).
Sanskrit ...	.....	.....
Sanskrit ...	.....	*Cf.* Carlleyle, A. S. R., vol. XVIII, p. 48 sq.
Prákrit-Bráhmí ...	Reign of Aśoka, ...	Nos 115—122 are intended to be edited in the Epigraphia Indica, impressions having already been sent to Dr. E. Hultsch for reproduction
Ditto ...	The 40th year of Aśvaghoṣa, he. 1, di. 10. ...	
Ditto ...	.....	
Ditto ...	Reign of Aśvaghoṣa ...	
Sanskritised Prákrit Bráhmí	The 3rd year of Mahárája Kaniṣka, he 3, di. 22.	Record the donation of a Bodhisattva image with umbrella-post by the great Satrap Kharapallána and the Satrap Vanaspara.
Ditto ...	.....	
Ditto ..	.....	
Ditto ...	Same date as No. 119 ...	

3.—Inscriptions copied in

	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.
			DE
123.	Sárnáth (Benares District).	Buddha (?) image; fragment...	Two lines of 13″ and 7½″ ...
124.	Ditto ...	Image of Avalokiteśvara ...	Two lines of 14½″ and 13¾″ resp.
125.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Two lines of 13⅜″ ...
126.	Ditto ...	Relief repr. Buddha and two attendants.	One line of 5¾″, incomplete ...
127.	Ditto ...	Round shaft of pillar ...	Five lines of 7½″ ...
128.	Ditto ...	Votive stúpa; ht. 16⅞″ ...	Four lines of 5⅛″ ...
129.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Four lines; third and fourth 6⅝″.
130.	Ditto ...	Fragment slab; ht. 7¼″ ...	One line ... ...

1904-05—(Concluded).

Language and script.	Ruler's name and date.	REMARKS.
LE		
Sanskrit-Gupta ...	5th (?) Contury ...	Dedication.
Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	.....	Buddhist Creed.
Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.
Ditto ...	.....	.....
Ditto ...	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

4.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1904-05.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Name of edifice.	Size.
		PANJÁB.		
		KANGRA DIST.		
1	418	Núrpúr ...	General view (from east) ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
2	419	Do. ...	Tomb of Aghá Ján ...	„
3	420	Bagroli ...	Image of Haurí Deví ...	„
4	421	Jawálí ...	Naun (Tank) ...	„
5	422	Do. ...	Bansíwále ká Ṭhákurdvárá ...	„
6	423	Do. ...	Do. do. Duplicate ...	„
7	424	Fatehpur ...	Inscribed brass statuette of Buddha ...	„
8	425	Do. ...	Do. do. do. (back) ...	„
9	426	Do. ...	Do. do. of Viṣṇu ...	„
10	427	Káṅgṛá city ...	Srádh bári ...	„
11	428	Káṅgṛá Fort ...	Ancient Maṇḍapas ...	„
12	429	Do. ...	Temple of Lakṣmí Náráyaṇa (from N. E.) ...	„
13	430	Do. ...	Images of Yamuná in eastern window of No.12	„
14	431	Do. ...	Temple of Ambiká Deví	„
15	432	Do. ...	Jahángírí Darwázá (from east)	„
16	433	Do. ...	Fragmentry Persian inscription presumably from Jahángírí Darwázá	„
17	434	Paṭhiyár ...	Rock Inscription	„
18	435	Do. ...	Do. do. Duplicate ...	„
19	436	Haripur ...	Temple of Ambikeśvara (façade from east) ...	„
20	437	Do. ...	Temple of Ambikeśvara (entrance from east).	„
21	438	Tira Sujánpur ...	Image of Sansáracandreśvara in the temple of Gaurísankara	„
		KULLU SUB-DIVISION.		
22	439	Chaihni (Inner Sáráj) ...	Koti of Śṛṅgi Rikhi	„
23	440	Do. ...	Rath of Śṛṅgi Rikhi with musicians ...	„

4.—*List of photographs taken during the year 1904-05*—(Continued).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Name of edifice.	Size.
24	441	Chaihni (Inner Saráj)	Masks of Śṛṅgi Rikhi on rath ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
25	442	Hát near Bajaura	Image of Gaṅgá	„
26	443	Do. ...	Do. do. Yamuná	„
27	444	Do. ...	Do. do. Ganeśa	„
28	445	Do. ...	Do. do. Viṣṇu	„
29	446	Do. ...	Do. do. Durgá Aṣṭabhujá	„
30	447	Do. ...	Do. do. Hárití (?)	„
31	448	Do. ...	Inscribed Viṣṇu Image	„
32	449	Do. ...	Image of Garuḍa	„
33–34	450-451	Dyár opp. Bajaura	Temple of Triyuga-Naráyaṇa ...	„
35	452	Shamshi ...	Barselás	„
36	453	Nagar ...	Gugheri	„
37-38	454-455	Jagat Sukh ...	Image of Gaṅgá	„
39	456	Dhuṅgri ...	Temple of Hiḍimba Devi (façade) ...	„
40	457	Do. ...	Do. do. do. (side elevation) ...	„
41	458	Do.	Do. do. do. (entrance) ...	„
42	459	Do. ...	Do. do. do. (window) ...	„
43	460	Gosál or Kásál ...	Temple of Gautama Rikhi	„
44	461	Do. ...	Do. do. do. (entrance) ...	„
		LAHUL.		
45	462	Gun-la ...	d Gon pa Má-ṇi. Image of Padma-Sambhava.	„
46	463	Do. ...	Do. do. (Interior) ...	„
47	464	Do. ...	Rock-cut images of Byams-pa (Maitreya) and two attendants	„
48-49	465-466	Kyelaṅg ...	d Gon pa. b Kra Śis-Sugs gliṅg ...	„
50	467	Do. ...	Idem. Interior Chod-khaṅg	„
51	468	Do. ...	Do. do. do. Library Dukhaṅg.	„
52	469	Bakar (one mile above Kyelaṅg)	Bakar d Gon-pa. Interior of Chod-khaṅg ...	„
53	470	Do.	Idem. Fresco repr. Mi-tse-riṅg ...	„

4.—*List of Photographs taken during the year 1904-05* (Continued.)

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Name of edifice.	Size.
54	471	Gumling (2 miles above Kyelang)	Mystic formulas. Rock inscription ...	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
55-56	472-473	Mailing ...	Śiva temple; ancient wood carving ...	,,
		MANDI STATE.		
57-58	474-475	Mandi city ...	Temple of Śiva (caleśvara) ...	,,
59	476	Do. ...	Do. of Nilakaṇṭha ...	,,
60	477	Do. ...	Do. of Ardhanáriśvara ...	,,
61	478	Do. ...	Do. of Pancavaktra ...	,,
62	479	Do. ...	Do. of Mṛtyuñjaya ...	,,
63	480	Do. ...	Image of Mahádeva (Copper) in Mádho Rái's temple ...	,,
64	481	Do. ...	Idem, back ...	,,
65	482	Do. ...	Barsele (sati slabs) ...	,,
66	483	Do. ...	Siddhabhairava ...	,,
67	484	Puráni Mandi ...	Temple of Trilokanátha (N. E. to S. E.) ...	,,
68	485	Do. ...	Idem (façade) ...	,,
69	486	Do. ...	Temple of Śitalá ...	,,
		SUKET STATE.		
70	487	Puráná Nagar ...	Temple of Śiva ...	,,
71	488	Do. ...	Jaṅgama ká Ṭhákurdvárá ...	,,
		BILASPUR STATE.		
72	489	Biláspur ...	Temple of Hanumándás ...	,,
73	490	Do. ...	Do. Raṅganátha ...	,,
74	491	Do. ...	Saṇmukheśvara ...	,,
75	492	Do. ...	Inscribed Buddhist Statuette (brass) ...	,,
		KUMHARSEN STATE		
76	493	Kumharsen ...	Temple of Koṭeśvara ...	,,
		CHAMBA STATE.		
77	494	Tárágarh ...	Tárágarh; general view (from east) ...	,,
78	495	Do. ...	Do. , view of upper fort. ...	,,

4.—*List of Photographs taken during the year 1904-05*—(Continued.)

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Name of edifice.	Size.
79	496	Tárágarh ...	Chamba-gate	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$
		CHURAH.		
80	497	Diyuhr ...	Fountain slab	„
81	498	Múl-kihár ...	Spout of fountain	„
82	499	Do. ...	Sculpture on site of Ráná's fort ...	„
83	500	Sai ...	Inscribed fountain slab	„
84	501	Do. ...	Do. do. do.	„
85	502	Naghai ...	Do. do. do.	„
86	503	Devi-rí-koṭhí ...	General view	„
87	504	Do. ...	Site of Ráná's castle	„
88	505	Do. ...	Pinnacle in Śiva temple	„
89	506	Do. ...	Sepulcral slabs in fountain enclosure ...	„
		PANGI.		
90	507	Kilár ...	Nága temple	„
91	508	Mindhal ...	Temple of Chamuṇdá	„
		LAHUL.		„
92	509	Udaypur ...	Image of Mirkulá Devi	„
93–95	510–512	Do. ...	Temple of Mirkulá Devi, details wood-carving (façade sanctum)	„
96–97	513–514	Do. ...	Idem, window, west side	„
98	515	Do. ...	Idem, Central panel of ceiling ...	„
99	516	Do. ...	Idem, Southern do. do. ...	„
100	517	Do. ...	Idem, Eastern do. do. ...	„
101—102	518–519	Triloknáth ...	Buddhist statuettes in possession of the Ráná of Triloknáth	„
103	520	Do. ...	Wooden masks used at the Ohar festival ...	„
104	521	Do. ...	General view from south-west ...	„
105	522	Do. ...	Marble image of Avalokiteśvara ...	„
106—107	523–524	Do. ...	Temple of Avalokiteśvara; interior ...	„

4.—*List of Photographs taken during the year 1904-05*—(Concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Name of edifice.	Size.
108	525	Triloknáth ...	Idem, roof from north-east	6½″ × 8½″
109—111	526–528	Do. ...	Idem, detail Śikhara	„
112	529	Do. ...	Fountain slabs (Naur) on Chaugán ...	„
113	530	Do. ...	Fountain slab and satí slab on Chaugán ...	„
114	531	Onar ...	Fountain slab	„
115	532	Sindvari or Brahman Koṭhi ...	Fountain slab (Naur)	„

4.—*List of Photographs taken during the year 1904-05*—(Continued).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Name of edifice.	Direction from which photo was taken.	Size.
		UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH. GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.			
116	533	Kasia ...	Stúpa of the dying Buddha ...	E. ...	6½″ × 8½″
117	534	do. ...	Temple „	N. W. ...	„
118	535	do. ...	Image known as Máthá-Kunvar	N. ...	„
119	536	do. ...	Plinth Stúpa (S. E. corner) ...	E. ...	„
120	537	do. ...	Small Stúpa	S. E. ...	„
121	538	do. ...	Monastery mound, east side ...	E. ...	„
122	539	do. ...	Ditto south-west corner.	S. W. ...	„
123	540	do. ...	Ditto south-east corner.	E. ...	„
124	541	do. ...	Temple mound, front ...	W. ...	„
125	542	do. ...	Monastery mound, south-west corner	S. W. ...	„
126	543	do. ...	Sepulcral vase from Stúpa ...	E. ...	„
127	544	do. ...	Wall south of Stúpa-plinth ...	S. ...	„
128	545	do. ...	Ditto Do ...	S. W. ...	„
129	546	do. ...	Group of pilgrims	S. E. ...	10″ × 12″
130	547	do. ...	Ditto	S. ...	6½″ × 8½″
131	548	do. ...	Terra-cotta Buddha with pedestal.	E. ...	„
132	549	do. ...	Votive Stúpas east of great Stúpa.	N. W. ...	„
133	550	do. ...	Ditto west of great Stúpa ...	S. W. ...	„
134	551	do. ...	Buddha on pedestal ...	E. ...	„
135—136	552–553	do. ...	Terra cotta Buddha imago ...	N. ...	„
137	554	do. ...	Vase found in monastery ...	N. ...	„
138	555	do. ...	Brick structure	W. ...	„
139	556	Kasia ...	Terra-cotta Buddha *in situ* ...	E. ...	„
140	557	do. ...	Group south of Stúpa ...	S. ...	„

4.—*List of Photographs taken during the year 1904-05*—(Continued.)

Annual No.	Serial No.	Name of place.	Name of edifice.	Direction from which photo was taken.	Size.
		GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.—contd.			
141	558	Kasia ...	Group south of Stúpa ...	E. ...	6½″ × 8½″
142	559	do. ...	Do. Do. temple ...	S. ...	,,
143	560	do. ...	Kuṣaṇa stúpa; corner stair-case...	N. W. ...	,,
144	561	do. ...	Stúpa C. and Maurya building.	N. W. W.	,,
145	562	do. ...	Kuṣaṇa stúpa; pilaster and Buddha	,,	,,
146	563	do. ...	Monastery, arched drain ...	E. ...	,,
147	564	do. ...	Square building south of stúpa ...	S. ...	,,
148	565	do. ...	Image of Avalokiteśvara (?) ...	W. ...	,,
149	566	do. ...	Stúpa C; east wall ...	E. ...	,,
150	567	do ...	Carved bricks at temple entrance.	W. ...	,,
151	568	do. ...	Monastery in course of excavation ...	S. E. ...	,,
152	569	do. ...	Image of Hárití (?) ...	S. ...	,,
153	570	do. ...	Terra- cotta Buddha image ...	W. ...	,,
154	571	do. ...	Image of Gaṇeśa ...	W. ...	,,
155	572	do. ...	Kuṣaṇa Stúpa; pilastered wall ...	N. W. W.	10″ × 12″
156	573	do. ...	Main group of monuments ...	S. E. ...	,,
157	574	do. ...	Group south of main buildings ...	W. ...	,,
158	575	do. ...	Stúpa C; N. and E. walls ...	N. E. ...	,,
159	576	do. ...	Main group ...	N. E. ...	,,
160	577	do. ...	Image of Buddha (pseudo Máthá Kunvar).	N. ...	,,
161	578	do. ...	Building No. 10, east wall ...	S. W. ...	6½″ × 8½″
162	579	do. ...	Niche in stúpa plinth; north side.	N. ...	,,
163	580	do. ...	Stúpa C, west wall ...	S. W. ...	,,
164	581	do. ...	Monastery, south-west corner, courtyard ...	N. E. ...	,,
165	582	do. ...	Monastery ; cells south side ...	S. ...	,,
166	583	do. ...	Stúpa No. 14, north-west corner.	N. W. ..	,,

4 —*List of Photographs taken during the year 1904-05*—(Concluded).

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Name of edifice.	Direction from which photo was taken.	Size.
167—170	584–587	Khukhundú ...	Image of Visnu	W. ...	6½″ × 8½″
171	588	do. ...	The nine planets	...	,,
172	589	Rudarpur ...	Ancient site	...	,,
173	590	do. ...	Visnu image	...	,,
174	591	do. ...	Image of bearded deity (Náná Rao ?)	...	,,
		GHAZIPUR DIST.			
175—176	592–523	Bhitari ...	Gupta pillar	E. ...	,,
		BASTI DISTRICT.			
177—178	594–595	Dúlha ...	Excavated temple	N. W. ...	,,
		BENARES DISTRICT.			
179	596	Sárnáth near Benares ...	Image of Avalokiteśvara ...	...	,,
180	597	do. ...	Buddha and two attendants ...	...	,,
181	598	do. ...	Two inscribed votive Stúpas ...	...	,,
182	599	do. ...	Inscribed pedestal	...	,,
183	600	do. ...	Image of Avalokiteśvara (Gupta period)	...	,,
184	601	do. ...	Inscribed pillar	...	,,
		NEPAL.			
185	602	Rumindei ...	Temple of the Nativity of Buddha.	E. ...	,,
186—187	603–604	do. ...	Idem, detail	N. W. ...	,,
188	605	do. ...	Image of the Nativity of Buddha.	E. ...	,,
		BENGAL.			
		GAYA DISTRICT.			
189	606	Bodh Gayá ...	Image of Śákyamuni (bhumi-sparśa)	W. ...	,,
190	607	do. ...	Votive Stúpa	E. ...	,,
191	608	do. ...	Ditto detail ...	E. ...	,,
192	609	do. ...	Image of Avalokiteśvara (fragment 38 c. m. br.)	N. ...	,,
193	610	do. ...	Image of Simhanáda (?) 42 c. m. br.	N. ...	,,

5.—LIST OF DRAWINGS PREPARED IN 1904-05.

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
1	94	Lahore ...	Tile panel, Elephant fight	1/3
2	95	„ ...	„ Persian Polo	1/4
3	96	„ ...	„ Camel-fight	1/4
4	97	„ ...	„ Fairy holding a fan ...	1/3
5	98	„ ...	„ Tiger pursuing a fox and a deer...	„
6	99	„ ...	„ Chowri bearers	1/2
7	100	„ ...	„ Three men leading antelopes ...	1/3
8	101	„ ...	„ Elephant	1/2
9	102	„ ...	„ Elephant	„
10	103	„ ...	„ Camels and elephants... ...	1/5
11	104	„ ...	„ Procession	1/4
12	105	„ ...	„ Elephant rider	1/2
13	106	„ ...	„ Fairy holding a fan	1/3
14	107	„ ...	„ Tiger pursuing a fox ...	„
15	108	„ ...	„ Musicians	„
16	109	„ ...	„ Two men with inscribed tablets...	„
17	110	„ ...	„ Two servants	„
18	111	„ ...	„ Musketeer	„
19	112	„ ...	„ Goat and monkeyman ...	„
20	113	„ ...	„ Two men with flower pot and fruit dish	1/2
21	114	„ ...	„ Fairy	1/3
22	115	„ ...	„ Horseman	„
23	116	„ ...	„ Horseman	„
24	117	„ ...	„ Fairy	„
25	118	„ ...	Three panels each containing a standing figure.	„
26	119	„ ...	Tile panel, Man with antelope ...	1/2
27	120	„ ...	„ Elephant	1/3
28	121	„ ...	„ „	„
29	122	„ ...	„ Tiger pursuing a goat ...	„

5.—*List of drawings prepared in 1904–05*—(Continued.)

Annual No.	Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
30	123	Láhore ...	Tile panel, Spandrel, Dragon ...	$\frac{1}{5}$
31	124	Kasia (Dist. Gorakhpur) Máthá-kuár-ká-koṭ.	General plan of the site	$\frac{1}{400}$
32	125	„ ...	Site at beginning of excavations ...	$\frac{1}{200}$
33	126	„ ...	Central group of buildings	$\frac{1}{120}$
34	127	„ ...	Remains in plinth of central group ...	„
35	128	„ ...	Monument east of central group ...	
			„ (ground plan)	$\frac{1}{120}$
			„ (elevation)	$\frac{1}{80}$
			„ (details)	$\frac{1}{16}$
36	129	„ ...	Remains of Maurya period	$\frac{1}{30}$
37	130	„ ...	Buildings south of central group ...	$\frac{1}{100}$
38	131	„ ...	Shrine south of central group	$\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{50}$
39	132	„ ...	Stúpa bases „ „ „ ...	$\frac{1}{16}$
40	133	„ ...	Stúpas south and east of central group ...	$\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{12}$
41	134	„ ...	Staircase of temple; detail	$\frac{1}{12}$
42	135	„ ...	Image of the dying Buddha	„
43	136	„ ...	Plan monastery	$\frac{1}{100}$
44	137	Dúlhá Estate, Dist. Basti.	Buildings excavated	$\frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{12}$
45	138	Núrpur ...	Plan Ṭhákurdvárá	$\frac{1}{48}$
46	139	Mandí ...	„ temple of Triloknáth	„
47	140	Jagatsukh (Kullú)	„ „ of Sandhya Devi	„
48	141	Kyelang (Lahul)	d Gon-pa. b Kra-Sis-Sugs-gling	
			(*a*) Ground plan	$\frac{1}{24}$
			(*b*) Plan upper story	„
49	142	Tandi (Lahul) ...	d Gon-pa Gandál	„
50	143	Triloknáth (Chambá Lahul)	Plan temple of Triloknáth	$\frac{1}{30}$
51	144	Udaypur (Chambá Lahul) ...	Temple of Mirkulí Devi (*a*) ground plan ...	$\frac{1}{48}$
			„ „ „ (*b*) ceiling ...	„
			„ „ „ (*c*) elevation north wall.	$\frac{1}{24}$

PART II.

7.—PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

KASHMIR.

After an inspection of the ancient temples in Kashmír in the summer of 1903, I submitted a detailed report on the preservation of these and other monuments in that State which will be found inserted in my Annual Progress Report for the year ending the 30th March 1904. With his letter No. 4471, dated the 15th July 1904, the Assistant Resident in Kashmir sent me a copy of State Council Resolution No. 8, dated the 16th May, showing the steps that were being taken by the Darbār to give effect to my proposals.

This resolution comprises the following points :—

1. That as suggested the care and supervision of all ancient monuments in the country and their maintenance in accordance with the principles enunciated by Dr. Vogel be entrusted to the Director of Sanskrit Research who should henceforth be called the 'Director of the Archæological and Research Department'. It should be the duty of the Director of this Department to have a complete scheme of important repairs to all the ancient monuments prepared in the order of their urgency in communication with the P. W. Department which should be taken in hand at once and given effect to consistently with funds available for allotment for the purpose every year.

2. That a complete list of all monuments be prepared under the supervision of the Director.

3. That the suggestions of Dr. Vogel as to the principles on which repairs should be executed to these ancient monuments are worthy of acceptance as the object is to preserve them in their existing condition as relics of style of architecture which is no more in vogue. The P. W. Department should therefore be asked to prepare estimates of the repairs required to each building in accordance with the suggestions made by Dr. Vogel and keeping always in view the object of such repairs as explained by him.

4. That Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars should be made responsible for making an inspection of all the buildings within their jurisdiction once a year, and submitting a report as to the condition of each building so inspected. These reports should be forwarded to the Director of the Archæological and Research Department who would take such action with regard to them as may be necessary.

5. The State Photographer should be required to take photographs of all the buildings mentioned in the list and of others which, though not so mentioned, are of sufficient importance to be brought on to it and that these photographs should be taken at least once every two years, if not oftener, to

find out the changes that may have taken place since the last photograph was taken, a procedure which would afford an excellent means of checking the supervision exercised by local officers on the preservation of these monuments.

6. That petty repairs to the buildings may safely be left to be executed under the orders and supervision of the Director of the Department.

7. That a small gang of workmen be placed at the disposal of the Director to carry out the work of clearing the buildings of all vegetation twice a year as suggested.

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KANGRA DISTRICT.

As a result of my summer tour in Kāṅgṛā I made the following proposals regarding the preservation of some of the ancient monuments in that district :—

1. Ruined temple in the Nurpur fort.—This temple was excavated by my predecessor Mr. C. J. Rodgers in 1886. Outside the sanctum to the north-east there was a later structure, evidently of Muhammadan origin. As it marked a considerable portion of the ancient temple wall with its mouldings and carvings, I proposed its demolition. This having been sanctioned by Government, the work was carried out in February-March under the supervision of Mr. F. Farley, Executive Engineer Kāṅgṛā Division but owing to the lamented death of that officer at Dharmsālā on the 4th April, no particulars are now available regarding its execution. The cost of the work was estimated at Rs. 200.

2. Monuments in the Kangra fort.—I also proposed some petty repairs to the two maṇḍapas in the Kāṅgṛā fort. My proposals were accepted with some modifications, the total cost having been estimated at Rs. 54. No further communications has reached my office regarding the subject, but from the accounts published in the papers it appears that the earthquake has turned all ancient buildings in the Kāṅgṛā fort into a mass of ruins. The two inscriptions mentioned above p. 32, had just reached the Lahore Museum, when the catastrophe happened. The cost of their removal to Lahore had been estimated at Rs. 20.

3. Temple at Bajaura (Kullū Sub-division).—The Executive Engineer, after having at my suggestion inspected this building, reported, that the south doorway would require rebuilding at a cost of Rs. 50. The rest of the building might remain as it was; the foundation were reported to be sound. Unfortunately there is reason to apprehend that this interesting temple also with its fine carvings has fallen a victim to the disastrous calamity of the 4th April.

4. Stone temple at Manglaur (Kullū).—Finally I recommended in my report on buildings in the Kāṅgṛā District that some repairs should be

done on a small stone temple at Maṅglaur on the Biyās. This shrine which is no longer used for worship, but presumably once contained a *liṅga*, is ascribed to Rājā Maṅgal Sen of Maṇḍi, who also seems to have given his name to the town of Maṅglaur (from Maṅgalpur). In letter No. 1065G., from the Secretary, Punjab Government, P. W. Department, B. and R. Branch, dated the 20th March, I was informed that the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, has been instructed to arrange for the preservation of the temple.

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CHAMBĀ STATE.

After the completion of my tour in Chambā State, I submitted to the Commissioner, Lahore Division, a report on the preservation of ancient monuments in Chambā State, with the request that it might be forwarded to the authorities concerned. My report dealt with the following buildings :—

1. Temple of Trilokanatha (*i. e.* Avalokiteśvara) at Triloknáth on the Chandrabhágā (Lahul).—I proposed that the spire (*śikhara*) built of small, partly moulded bricks, should be repaired and measures taken to stop the practice of removing bricks and chipping off pieces of stone as mementoes. The temple, a building of great antiquity and architectural interest, is in charge of the Rānā of Triloknāth who, however, seems to be unwilling or unable to carry out the necessary repairs. The body of the building is sound, but the spire is delapidated in many places.

2. Another building in Chambā Lahul which I found to be in want of repairs is the temple of Mirkulā Devī at Udaypur (map Odapur) on the right bank of the Chandrabhāgā, some four miles below Triloknāth. What makes the Mirkulā temple of special interest, is the very fine and elaborate wood-carving which covers the façade of the sanctum, as well as the ceiling and architraves of the maṇḍapa. A detailed account would be out of place in the present report, but I may mention that one of the panels on the ceiling represents the temptation of Buddha by Māra, the Evil one, a scene which one would not expect to find in a shrine dedicated to Kālī. For the sake of the wood-carving every effort should be made to preserve the building. I recommended that, if preservation appears to be impossible, the carved panels should be removed in time, before the building collapses.

On my proposals regarding the preservation of epigraphical material found in Chambā State, see p. 42 of this report.

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Extract from a report by Mr. A. C. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division on the Conservation of ancient buildings in the Agra Division for the year 1904-05.

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MUTTRA DISTRICT.

Special repairs to the temple of Radha Ballabh at Brindaban.—This work was nearly completed in 1903-4 as stated in paragraph 30 of my report for that year. The plinth was much decayed, the upper portion of the south-east corner was fast falling into ruin and the upper *chajja* had disappeared, etc., etc. This face has now been thoroughly repaired, the plinth has been restored, the south-east corner has been rebuilt, and the upper *chajja* and parapet have been restored. This work being more in the nature of conservation or repair than restoration, only those parts which were structurally defective or which formed prominent features of the stucture have been dealt with.

The roof of the building which is a vault consisting of slabs of stone supported by heavy stone ribs 16" × 16" in section, was in danger of collapse, six of the ribs having become so much decayed that large pieces have already fallen out. The ribs have now been completely restored, but the stone slabs which rest on the ribs and carry on the concrete of the roof have not been replaced ; for the concrete, being now well supported, will, it is hoped, form a sufficiently rigid beam to support itself.

The work done on the interior included also the refixing of three heavy carved stone medallions between the roof ribs and nine new brackets at the springing of the ribs. On the north side of the building a number of new pieces of stone were put into the plinth and bases of the columns.

Special repairs to the temple of Jugal Kishore at Brindaban.—This work was described in paragraph 31 of my report for 1903-4. Besides the restoration of the broken parts of the east door, the *chajja* over the south door has been renewed and the facing of the octagonal lower on the south and south-west faces of the third and fourth storeys, which were badly bulged, has been opened out and refined.

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ETAH DISTRICT.

The temple of Sítá Rámji at Soron.—When I visited the temple of Sítá Rámji in December 1904, a piece of carving in yellow stone just above the present ground level attracted my eye and I had some excavation made which disclosed a bold and highly carved moulding. As it seems more than probable that further excavation may reveal a really beautiful structure, I have ordered an estimate to be prepared for repairing the enclosure wall so as to exclude cattle and tresspassers and for continuing the excavation.

EXPLORATION.

NOTE ON EXCAVATIONS AT THE MĀTHĀ KUĀR KOT NEAR KASIA.

The main point of interest connected with the Buddhist site near Kasia lies in its identification with Kusinārā (Skr. Kuśanagara) the place of Buddha's death or *nirvāna*, which was first proposed by Sir A. Cunningham * and generally accepted since the discovery of the colossal image of the dying Buddha by his Assistant Mr. A. C. L. Carlleyle.† We know from the account of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsiang that in the 7th Century there existed at Kusinārā such an image placed in a brick temple, at the side of which stood a *stúpa*. All this agrees with the conditions of the Kasia image, which, moreover, its inscription proves to belong to the 5th Century.

Mr. Vincent A. Smith, I. C. S., who at the request of Sir Antony Mac Donnell, visited the site in January 1896 published in the same year a report ‡ in which, though rejecting the proposed identification, he recommended that the place should be completely excavated. A grant of Rs. 1,000 was subsequently sanctioned by the Government of the United Provinces, for the excavations which were to be conducted by the provincial Archæological Surveyor Mr. Edmund Smith. But the prolonged vacancy which followed his lamented death prevented for several years the work to be taken in hand. At the suggestion of the Director-General of Archæology, the Local Government decided that I should superintend the proposed excavations and I consequently arranged to devote part of the cold season 1904-05 to this work. On the 28th November 1904 the excavations were started and, but for the Christmas recess, continued uninterruptedly till the 28th of February.

My Assistant P. Hirananda took an equal share in the supervision of the excavations during the first month. After Christmas P. Daya Ram, holder of an archæological scholarship, who with the consent of the Director General of Archaeology was temporarily attached to my staff proved of much help in looking after the work and registering the daily finds. My clerk and head-draftsman also assisted, if necessary, in supervising the workmen. Babu Kashi Ram Sub-Overseer, P. W. D. stationed at Kasia was of great help to me in supplying labour and in many other respects. In the course of the work 14 drawings were made and 53 photographs taken by my two draftsmen and photographer.

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* A. S. R., Vol. I, 76.

† A. S. R., Vols. XVIII, 55 and XXII, 16.

‡ The remains near Kasia, Allahabad, 1896.

The results of the excavations, a full account of which is preserved for further publication, may be summarised as follows :—(1). The Mound marked C. on Mr. Vincent Smith's plan, to the east of the great *stùpa* A. was completely excavated. It appeared to be a terraced building of considerable size (nearly) 90′ square, approached on the north by a flight of steps, leading up to a procession path which is continued along the four sides of the lower terrace. Of the superstructure of the monument nothing remains, but the construction of the extent portion leaves little doubt that it was a *stûpa* of a somewhat uncommon type, probably a memorial one, as no relics were found inside.

(2). The area south of the *stùpà* (A) and temple of the dying Buddha (B) was excavated over a distance of 20 yards from the plinth of those two buildings up to Mr. Carleylle's Bungalow to the West. A great number of basements of small votive *stûpas* came to light, two of particular interest on account of their ornamentation of moulded and carved bricks. The depth of the excavations varied from 7½′ towards the centre to 2′ towards the end of the mound.

Immediately to the south of the temple a rectangular building with heavy walls was found, partly engaged in its plinth and consequently of an anterior date. The centre is occupied by a curious structure which outside had the appearance of a vaulted passage, but, on being opened, was found to be filled with earth, broken bricks and potsherds. Possibly it was originally a passage giving access to the relic-chamber inside the *stùpa*. In each of the two corners next to the entrance of this room a terra-cotta Buddha image, 3′ 6″ high, seated on a lotus throne was unearthed. Unfortunately both these images were found crushed under a mass of loose bricks. The fragments have been carefully collected in order to restore the images as much as possible.

(3). The plinth of the *stûpa* and temple of the dying Buddha was completely laid bare. On its north-west corner, the basement of a *stûpa* was discovered. As it did not yield any relics, it must have been a memorial one.

The plinth on which the great *stûpa* and temple of the dying Buddha stand was examined with very interesting results. Mr. Carleylle had discovered that on both sides of the present temple there are the remains of an earlier and larger temple. But inside the plinth on which both these buildings are raised I found remnants of a still earlier building, evidently the rectangular plinth of a large *stûpa*, decorated with ornamental pilasters alternating with niches in which plaster Buddha images were placed. One of these was found *in situ*. On account of its ornamentation I am inclined to attribute this building to the first century of the Christian era. In one of the niches of this building under the south-west corner of the present temple a fine terra-cotta Buddha image 2′ high was discovered, bearing a votive inscription in Gupta character of the 5th century. The image is placed in a circular border decorated with miniature figures of elephants.

(4). The mound marked D on Mr. Smith's plan to the west of the Nirvāṇa temple was excavated. It is undoubtedly a monastery, as had been surmised by previous explorers, measuring 150′ square and containing a large court-yard on the four sides of which rows of cells served to accommodate the monks. The thickness of the walls (9′ for the outer, 4′ for the inner ones) makes it probable that it once consisted of several stories. The main entrance was evidently in the centre of the east wall, facing the Nirvāṇa temple. As the excavation of this building could not be completed it would be preposterous to attempt to fix its date. But I may mention that in it a small copper disc was found inscribed with Gupta letters of the 5th Century.

Other objects discovered in the course of the excavation were a large collection of carved bricks, some of considerable size (the largest 15″ × 11½″ × 4″), a great number of clay seals inscribed with the Buddhist creed, numerous fragments of terra-cotta and pottery. All the finds have been deposited in the Lucknow Provincial Museum.

It will be seen from the above that no epigraphical or other document has come to light from which the identity of Kasia with Kusinārā can be inferred with certainty. But the recent excavations have proved that some of the Kasia remains are of greater antiquity than was hitherto supposed. To the west of the flight of steps of building C, a square room was excavated built of bricks measuring 19″ × 10″ × 3″. The size of these bricks similar to those found in the Piprāhvā *stúpa* leads to the conclusion that the building to which they belong must date as far back as the Maurya period.

This is confirmed by the discovery of twelve Indo-Scythian copper coins in one of the corners of this building. Eight of these are of Kanishka, the Kuṣaṇa who ruled about 100 A. D., and four of his predecessors Kadfises. As charred substance was found lumped together with these coins and also occurred elsewhere inside this building, it may be inferred that it was destroyed by fire and that the time at which this happened is approximately fixed by the coins at A. D. 100.

My conclusions with regard to the history of the Kasia remains are, therefore, that the oldest buildings discovered can be of no later period than that of the Maurya dynasty, and that the time of their destruction must fall about A. D. 100. Shortly afterwards a *stùpa* was raised on the site, profusely decorated with ornamental brickwork and in its style betraying the influence of the Gracco-Buddhist architecture of Gandhāra. In the 5th century, when this building had become ruined, a large temple was erected on its plinth, containing a colossal image of the dying Buddha. By the side of it a new *stúpa* was built. In the course of time this temple again collapsed and a smaller shrine was constructed over the image. At what time this happened, it is impossible to say, but presumably this last temple, the same which was restored by Mr. Carlleyle belongs to the expiring days of Indian Buddhism, judging from its small dimensions and poor style.

Thus there is every evidence that for many centuries the site near Kasia was a place of great sanctity. This is borne out not only by the central group of monuments, the history of which I have endeavoured to trace above, but also by the existence of numerous minor edifices, mostly votive *chaityas*, belonging to various periods, which are found grouped round the main monuments and often built one over the other. It is clear that from the time that a sanctuary existed on the site, there must have been a monastery to accommodate both the attending monks and the visiting pilgrims. There is no evidence forthcoming to show to which period the large monastery belongs, which occupies the north-western portion of the mound. The building, as stated above, has only partially been excavated.

It will be seen on the plan of the site that both the area to the north of the *stùpa* and temple of the dying Buddha, and that to the south of the monastery and also the space between those buildings has remained unexplored. It is earnestly hoped that the Local Government will decide to have the excavations completed next winter. The conclusions derived from this year's explorations require partially confirmation such as can only be hoped from a continuation of the work. The great question of the identity of Kasia with Kusinārā also can only be adequately treated, when all the material which the site contains has been exposed. It is not unreasonable to expect that the remaining portion of the mound still contains some document which will afford conclusive evidence in this important matter. For we know that on the site of Buddha's *nirvána* there stood an inscribed pillar, recording that event, erected by Aśoka and still extant in the time of Hiuen-Tsiang.

In order to complete the excavation of the mound a sum of Rs. 1,000 will be sufficient. But in order to decide on questions relating to the ancient topography of the place, it would be highly desirable to explore also some minor sites near the Māthā Kuar kā Koṭ. From one of these Mr. Carlleyle obtained an inscribed slab, now placed in the Lucknow Museum. For some trial excavations at these other sites an additional Rs. 300 would presumably prove adequate. A statement showing the expenditure of this year's excavations is added to this report.

Finally I wish to express my thanks to the district officers, especially to Mr. T. A. H. Way, I.C.S., Collector at Gorakhpur, Mr. V. E. G. Hussey, I.C.S., Joint-Magistrate at Kasia, Mr. R. J. Powell, Executive Engineer, Gorakhpur and to Mr. Sinclair for the assistance rendered in the course of the work.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Excavations in connection with the Buddhist remains near Kasia, Gorakhpur District.

Number.	Sub-Head.	Amount sanctioned.			Expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Labour	666	0	0	796	8	9
2	Tools	89	11	0	70	8	0
3	Transport	50	0	0	11	13	6
4	Rewards	100	0	0	20	3	0
5	Contingencies	94	5	0	98	14	9
	TOTAL ...	1,000	0	0	998	0	0

8.—EPIGRAPHY

A.—CHAMBĀ STATE.

In April 1904 I received through the courtesy of His Highness the Rājā of Chambā, paper impressions of a considerable number of inscriptions most of which were in the Śāradā character and evidently of an ancient date. On my summer tour I had an opportunity of inspecting all the originals, except a few of less importance found in the Brahmaur and Trehṭā 'ilāqas.

Most of the inscriptions belong to the period of the Rāṇās (Skr. Rājānaka) who are traditionally believed to have ruled small portions of the State before its consolidation by Sāhilla-varman. It is borne out by the inscriptions that these barons of the hills, after losing their independence, did not lose all their influence. For the inscriptions clearly belong to a period when the Rāṇās had already become vassals of the Rājā of Chambā. This is shown in an interesting epigraph found at Devī-rī-Koṭhī. In it the pedigree is given of the local Rāṇā; the ruins of whose castle still testify their former grandeur. Unfortunately the first half of the inscription is lost, and the second half considerably damaged. This is the more to be deplored, as it is composed in elegant Sanskrit poetry. In the 10th verse mention is made of a Nāgapāla who after his father's death withheld his mother from following her husband, *i. e.*, from becoming *satī*. Then it is stated that king Lalita conferred on him a certain title. The name of the title is lost, but the metre allows of its being restored as "Rājānaka." In the genealogical list of the Rājās of Chambā occurs the name Lalita-varman, and there can be little doubt that this was the suzerain of Nāgapāla, referred to in the inscription. Thus this document affords another proof of the historical value of the Chambā *bansauli*. Finally the inscription relates how Balhā the Rāṇā's mother had a tank constructed in memory of her deceased husband.

Another epigraphical record of great interest is an inscription cut on a carved fountain slab at Sai, headquarters of the Sai parganā. Large slabs carved with quaint figures and erected at springs are common in different tracts of the Western Himālayas. They are numerous in certain parts of Chambā State, in Churāh, at Chitrārī and Brahmaur, at Triloknāth and other places in Chambā Lahul. I have seen them at Sisu in British Lahul, one of the stages on the central Asian trade route. They are said to exist also in Pādar a tract on the Chandrabhāga belonging to the Jammū-Kashmīr State. Such fountain-slabs are no longer erected and no tradition seems to have survived regarding their date, meaning and purport. It is therefore gratifying that specimens have come to light bearing inscriptions which supply full information regarding these points.

The Sai inscription is dated in the year 4270 of the Kaliyuga or Era of Sin., which would correspond to A. D. 1168-69. It states that a "Varuṇa" was erected for the sake of Rāṇautra Phāhi. We find, moreover, the different figures carved on the slab, marked by short inscriptions; from

these it appears that the central figure of the upper row represents Varuṇa himself, who in Hindū mythology is the god of waters and protector of the western region. The other figures on the upper row are likewise deities, among which we find Brahmā and Dhyānamaheśvara. Those in the lower row on the contrary are mortals. In the centre we find a *liṅga*, which is being worshipped by a male and a female person. The former, marked by an inscription, is no one else but Rāṇautra Phāhi himself, for those sake the slab was erected. The female figure presumbly represents his wife. As to the tith *Rāṇautra* it is evidently a derivative of *Rāṇàputra*, Sanskrit *Rājánakaputra*. A parallel is found in the word *autar* from Sanskrit *aputra*. There is reason to assume that Rāṇautra Phāhi was an *autar* himself; for it is still the custom in Chambā to erect carved stones after the death of those who die without a son, to perform the *S'ràddha*. On them the figure of the deceased, sometimes accompanied by his wife or wives, is rudely carved. It is believed that, unless such "*autar* stones" are erected, the ghost of the dead man becomes troublesome to his surviving relations. Thus the Sai inscription informs us that the carved fountain-slabs, which are such a peculiar feature among the antiquities of Chambā, were dedicated to Varuṇa the god of waters and were erected for the sake of deceased relatives, presumably those which had died childless.

These conclusions are confirmed by other epigraphs. At Naghai, a hamlet two miles south of Sai, half a dozen of carved fountain-slabs were unearthed about 1895. One of them bears an inscription in which it is stated that in the reign of Trailokyadeva the Varuṇadeva (*i. e.* the fountain-slab in question) was erected by Devaprasāda, the son of Rājānaka Nāgaprasāda, for the sake of the bliss in the next world (*Paralokàrtham*) of Rāṇī Mekhalā. Against we recognise the god Varuṇa in the central figure carved on the slab. To his left stands a female with two miniature figures, which we may assume to represent the Rāṇī and her two children. It is clear that here there can be no question of an *autar*, but in accordance with still prevailing customs it is possible that the Rāṇī, for whose sake the Naghai slab was erected, had died in childbed. Trailokyadeva was evidently the overlord to whom the Naghai Rāṇās owed allegiance, but his name is not found in the genealogical list of the Rājās of Chambā.

It reoccurs on an inscription discovered at Bhakūṇḍ, a hamlet some five miles north-east of Tīsā Kothī in the Bhakūṇḍ nālā. This epigraph, likewise dated in the reign of Trailokyadeva, records the erection of "a Varuṇadeva" by Paripūrṇa, the son of Bhośarmaṇ "fearing with the fear of existence" (*saṃsàra-bhaya-bhîtena*). In this instance the slab has no figures but merely the inscription. The man who erected it was evidently a Brāhmin, as appears from the word Śarman, found in his father's name.

Finally I must mention an extensive Śāradā inscription found near the village of Mūl Kihār in the Kihār pargaṇa. Its existence was brought to my notice by Dr. J. Hutchison, to whom I am indebted for so much in-

formation regarding the Chambā antiquities. The stone is unfortunately much damaged causing the loss of considerable portions of the inscription. This is the more to be deplored, as evidently it is composed in fine Sanskrit poetry, and refers to historical events. It contains the genealogy of the local Rāṇās and records the construction of a fountain enclosure still extant in a ruinous state. Of the castle of the Rāṇās also some remains may still be seen close to the spot where the stone is lying.

In view of the number of valuable archæological, especially epigraphical remains, scattered over the State, it appeared to me to be highly desirable that some measures should be taken for their preservation. It is evident that inscribed or carved stones lying in the open without any protection are liable to be injured or lost. In some cases the inscriptions, *e. g.* that of Mūl Kihār bear traces of wilful damage. The slab on which the first portion of the inscription of Devī-rī-kothī was incised, was allowed to be carried off by a lāmā, who pretended that he could read it, and was never heard of again. I therefore recommended in my report referred to above, that some suitable locality in Chambā city should be destined for the custody of such antiquarian remains as are in want of protection. I am confident that His Highness the Rājā will take the measures required for the preservation of those relics which have made Chambā State one of the most interesting fields of archæological research in India.

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B.—SĀRNĀTH.

The excavations carried on by Mr. F. O. Oertel at Sārnāth during the cold season, have been especially productive of epigraphical finds. The oldest and probably most valuable of the inscriptions discovered is cut on the lower portion of a round shaft of highly polished granite. The upper portion is wilfully destroyed causing the loss of the beginning part of the inscription. But besides the beautifully carved capital and large fragments of the shaft, some inscribed chips were recovered which must have belonged to the lost part of the inscription. From this it would appear that only the three upper lines have been destroyed.

The character is that of the Maurya period, and there can be little doubt that it is a record of the great Aśoka. It is true that the name (or title?) Priyadasi, by which he indicates himself in his inscriptions, is not found in the preserved portion of the inscription. But we find in the first line of the part still *in situ* (presumably the sixth line of the whole record), the well known formula: *hevaṁ devānaṁ piye āhā* "Thus spoke his Sacred Majesty." We know, moreover, that Aśoka was in the habit of erecting memorial pillars on the sacred places of Buddhism. If we are right in identifying the pillar discovered by Mr. Oertel with that "glittering like jade" mentioned by Hiuen-Tsiang, it would mark the spot on which Gautama Buddha "began to turn the wheel of the law," *i. e.*, preached his first sermon. This would well agree with the circumstance that the Aśoka pillar was

once surmounted by a wheel, portions of which were found, partly on the lion-capital.

Besides the Aśoka edict the pillar contains two brief records of a somewhat later date. One of these is dated in the fourth year of Aśvaghoṣa. It is curious that on a fragment of a stone slab ($12 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$") found 70' N.E.E. of the great *vihāra* excavated by Mr. Oertel the name of Aśvaghoṣa also occurs.

Next in time are some three inscriptions, dated in the third year of Mahārājā Kaniṣka. These are incised on a colossal standing Bodhisattva image and on an octagonal shaft which must have carried an umbrella, placed over the image. That the two objects belong together is clear from the inscriptions on both which contain the same date and mention the same donors, both record the donation of a Bodhisattva and an umbrella-staff (*chattra-yaṣṭi*). There can be little doubt that this umbrella-staff is the pillar on which the gift is recorded. Moreover, on the same spot a stone umbrella was unearthed, adorned with carvings, but unfortunately much injured. It is curious that the image is called a Bodhisattva. It wears a monk's dress and not the royal dress which according to Prof. Grünwedel's theory would be the criterion of the Bodhisattva. The statue which is 10ft. high and 3ft. across the shoulders was found in three pieces, the head and feet being broken off. The right arm which is missing was probably raised in the attitude of protection. The left hand holds the hem of the upper garment, which leaves the right shoulder bare. The lower garment is fastened round the loins by means of a girdle.

It is noticeable that the image is also carved on the back, which indicates that it stood detached and not inside a shrine or against the wall of some building. I presume that the first Buddhist images were erected in the open with umbrellas over them. It is possible that several of the elaborately carved umbrellas which hitherto were supposed to have belonged to *stúpas*, really overshadowed Buddha images.

Not a little curious are the un-Indian names of the two satraps, donors of the sculpture, which have not been found anywhere else. Presumably they were Śaka chieftains and governors of some province of Kaniṣka's Indian empire. We know that, whilst the title great satrap (*Mahākṣatrapa*) was applied to the ruling chief, the term satrap (*kṣatrapa*) was used to designate the heir-apparent. Their titles, therefore, indicate the relationship which must have existed between the two donors of the image.

Among the numerous other inscriptions discovered by Mr. Oertel, are two of the Gupta period, presumably of the 5th Century. They are found on the bases of two images and contain the well-known formulas of the period; beginning: *Deyadharmo yaṁ* "this [is] the pious gift" with the donor's name in the genitive case followed by: *Yad-atra punyaṁ tad-bhavatu sarvasattvânámanuttarajñánáváptaye* "Whatever merit there [is] in this [gift], let it be to the acquirement of supreme wisdom by all sentient beings."

Of one of these two images, the gift of the mendicant Buddhasūrya, as the inscription informs us, only the feet remain, so that it is impossible to say what it represented. The other image is the gift of a laymember (*upāsaka*) of the Buddhist community. Its height is 4ft. 6½ in., its breadth across the shoulders 1ft. 3in. It represents the Bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara, standing on a lotus which rises from the waters. The arms are broken, but from the fracture it appears that the image had not more than two arms, the right one in the attitude of charity (*varamudrā*) and the left holding a lotus-stalk : the lower portion is still visible to the left of the image. That the image represents Avalokiteśvara, is evident from the miniature effigy of the Dhyāni-buddha Amitābha inserted in its diadem and from the presence of a pair of tantalised spirits (*pretas*), here figured as skeletons, which are kneeling with folded hands (*prāñjali*) at the feet of the deity.

9 A.—Descriptive list* of antiquarian objects acquired for the Central Museum, Lahore.

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Brass statuette (ht. 30 cm.) obtained from a Dharmsālā at Fatehpur (map Futtehpoor) Nūrpur Tahsīl, Kāṅgṛā District. It represents a seated Buddha in the act of teaching the law. The elaborate pedestal is provided with a dedicatory inscription, from the character of which it appears that the image must belong to the sixth century. It is of special interest both on account of its age and workmanship and is, moreover, the only specimen of its kind found in any museum in India. With the consent of the Director-General of Archæology it was purchased for the Lahore Museum by my Assistant P. Hīrānanda for the sum of Rs. 80.

Brass statuette (ht. 21.6 cm.) obtained from the same place. It represents Viṣṇu standing, four-armed. Two hands hold a lotus-flower and a conch. The other two rest on the heads of a male and female attendant, provided with fly-whisks. An inscription incised on the pedestal contains the date Sam. 23 J[y]eṣṭha ba.ti. 5, which must refer to the Saptarṣi era. The character is a late type of Śāradā. The statuette was purchased by P. Hīrānanda for the sum of Rs. 50.

Stone tablet (41 × 20 cm.) obtained from a well near the Ṭhākurdvāra at Fatehpur, Nūrpur Tahsīl, Kāṅgṛā District. It contains a Ṭāṅkarī inscription in four lines evidently of a late date and was obtained by P. Hīrānanda.

Four clay seals originating from an ancient site near the Railway Station at Ludhiānā known as Sikandar Bhir. They bear inscriptions in the early Gupta character, which P. Hīrānanda reads: (*a*) *S'rí Bhattila* (3rd Centy.) (*b*) *S'rì Harig[u]ptasya* (4th Centy.) (*c*) *Mátṛ śarmá* (4th Centy.) with effigy of a couchant bull, (*d*) Legend illegible with effigy of a running boar to proper left. The four seals were purchased by P. Hīrānanda at Maṇḍi for Rs. 10.

A stone with fragmentary Sanskrit inscription (inscribed surface (20 × 12 cm.) presented by His Highness the Mahārājā of Sirmor. *Cf.* Progress Report for 1903-04, p. 59.

A stone with fragmentary Sanskrit inscription, found in a mound known as Sabz Piṇḍ, apparently forming the site of an old village situated near Miānī (Shāhpur District) received from Mr. A. Meredith, I. C. S., Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division.

Head (circumfer. 16″) of a stone Buddha image.

The head shows a pronounced Indian type, long drawn eyes, a broad rather flat nose and heavy lips. The hair is arranged in short, schematic curls. The head has the protuberance of the skull (*uṣṇīṣa*) and forehead mark (*ūrṇā*) distinctly marked. It must originally have had a halo. The

* It should be distinctly understood, that this and the following lists include only antiquities which were acquired by the agency of my office.

sculpture was discovered and at my suggestion sent to the Museum by the late Mr. F. Farley, Executive Engineer, Kāṅgṛā Division.

Three gold coins of the Mughal period : (*a*) Jahāngīr, Agra; A. H. 1021. (*b*) Nādir Shāh, Peshāwar; A. H. 1054. (*c*) Ahmad Shāh, Shāhjahānābād; A. H. 1166. These coins were purchased for Rs. 125 from the Imperial Museum Grant.

STONE from the Kāṅgṛā Fort. It contains a Sanskrit inscription, very much defaced. It is mentioned by Cunningham, A. S. R. vol. V, p. 164 as the oldest inscription of Kāṅgṛā.

TWO FRAGMENTS of a slab of white marble, obtained from the temple of Ambikā Devī in the Kāṅgṛā Fort. They contain fragments of a Persian inscription which, after all probability, originally stood over the Jahāngīrī Darwāza and may have been the record of Jahāṅgīr's conquest of the Kāṅgṛā Fort in the year 1619 A. D. It is not mentioned by Cunningham in his description of the Fort, A. S. R. vol. V, pp. 155—169.

9 B.—Descriptive list of antiquarian objects acquired for the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.

Sandstone sculpture (ht. 1.52 m.) obtained from Khukhundū (Gorakhpur District) and sent to the Lucknow Museum by the Collector Mr. T. A. H. Way, I. C. S. The stone is much worn, the upper portion of the slab is missing. The image, the arms and head of which are broken, was locally known as Jugbīr, but represents Viṣṇu, probably four-armed, two hands resting on the heads of female *chauri*-bearers. In front of these, male and female worshipper kneeling. On both sides of the slabs various figurines; Buddha to proper right, Kalki to proper left. *Cf.* Cunningham, A. S. R., vol. I, p. 90.

Sandstone sculpture (ht. 1.40 m.) obtained from Khukhundū by Mr. Way. It is well-preserved and represents Viṣṇu-Sūrya, standing, two-armed, holding in each hand the stalk of a full-blown lotus-flower. *Cf.* Cunningham, A. S. R., vol. I, p. 87.

Schist sculpture (ht. 1.14 m.) obtained from Khukhundū by Mr. Way. The slab, the upper portion of which is missing, represents Viṣṇu four-armed, standing between two female attendants. Attributes broken. Representations of the ten *avatàras* on both sides of the slab are only partly preserved, namely the boar, tortoise and fish to the proper right and Kṛṣṇa (?), Buddha, and Kalki to the left. *Cf.* Cunningham, A. S. R., vol. I, p. 89.

Sandstone sculpture (ht. 63.5 cm.) obtained from Khukhundū by Mr. Way. The slab which is considerably injured represents the nine planets (*navagrahàs*), namely from the proper right Āditya (Sol), Soma (Luna), Maṅgala (Mars), Budha (Mercury), Guru (Jupiter), Śukra (Venus) and Śanaiścara (Saturn), all standing. To the proper left is the bust of Rāhu, the demon of the Eclipse and over it Ketu, the Comet with a snake's tail. *Cf.* Cunningham, A. S. R., vol. I, p. 88.

Schist fragment from Khukhundū, representing a female *chauri*-bearer probably the attendant of some deity.

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KASIA FINDS.

Twelve Indo-Skythian or Kuṣaṇa copper coins, eight of Kaniṣka and four of his predecessor Kadfises.

An inscribed terra-cotta Buddha image of the Gupta period (5th Century A. D.).

Fragments of two terra-cotta Buddha images, seated on lotus-thrones.

Carved and moulded bricks.

Terra-cotta figurines.

Inscribed clay-seals.

Fragments of pottery, bones, etc.

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PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey Panjāb and United Provinces Circle for the year ending 31st March 1904 with one plate. Price Re. 1.

The Jahází Mahal at Shujabād.—Journal of Indian Art and Industry vol. X, No. 85 (January 1904), illustrated by 6 double-page plates.

The Qil'a-i-kuhna Masjid at Dehli.—Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1902-03, p. 77. With one plate.

Excavations at Chârsada in the Frontier Province.—Ibidem, p. 141. With four plates and twenty-five text-illustrations. (In co-operation with Mr. J. H. Marshall.)

Tombs at Hinìdân in Las Bela.—Ibidem, p. 213. With one plate and one text-illustration.

Historical Notes on the Lahore Fort and its buildings.—By Maulawi Nūr Bakhsh, M. A. Ibidem p. 218. With one plate.

Inscriptions of Chambà State.—Ibidem, p. 239. With one plate, six test-illustrations, six fac-similes of inscriptions and two maps.

Armenian inscription in Balúchistàn.—Ibidem, p. 272. With three fac-similes of inscriptions.

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IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Inscribed Gandhàra sculptures.—To be published in Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1903-04.

Buddhist sculptures from Benares.—To be published in Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1903-04.

A copper plate grant of Ràja Bahàdur Singh of Kullù.—To be published in Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1903-04.

Inscriptions in the State Museum at Gwalior.—By Pandit Hīrānanda M. A. To be published in Annual Report of the Archæological Survey for 1903-04.

Tile Mosaics on the Lahore Fort.—To be published in the Journal of Indian Art and Industry with sixteen coloured drawings on twelve plates.

Epigraphical discoveries at Sàrnàth near Benares.—To be published in Epigraphia Indica with six facsimiles of inscriptions.

Inscriptions of Chambá State.—Report of the Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, with seventy-two fac-similes of inscriptions.

Catalogue of the Collection of Sculptures preserved in the Municipal Museum at Mathurā.